Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1296.] THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Freight or Charter to Europe, or the Weſt-Indies.

The new Brigantine

FAIR AMERICAN,

RICHARD CALLEY, Maſter.

IS in compleat order, and in readineſs for receiving a cargo. She is a handy veſſel, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to Captain Calley, on board ſaid veſſel, laying the upper ſide of the Still-Houſe wharf, Southwark, or to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5, So. Water-ſtreet.

11th mo. 1ſt. d1w.

FOR NORFOLK,

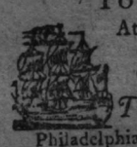
The Brigt. OLIVE BRANCH,

Powers Etheridge, Maſter.

To ſail about the 5th November. For freight, &c. apply to the captain on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

October 31. d



To be ſold by auction,

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on 4th day, the ſecond of next month, at 6 o' clock in the evening,

The Ship WILLIAM PENN,

Philadelphia built, of cedar and live-oak; burthen about 360 tons; ſhe is in good order, now ready to take in a cargo —This ſhip being well known, it is needleſs giving a detail of further particulars, as any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed thereof by enquiring of the Captain on board, Jeſſe and Robert Waln, or

John Field & Son.

The terms of payment will be approved notes at 2, 4, and 6 months.

10th mo. 29th. dtW

For Charter,

The Ship Dominick Terry,

Jacob De Hart, maſter; an excellent veſſel, of about 3000 barrels burthen.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

September 21. d

For Charter,

The Daniſh Barque BENEVENTURA,

Samuel Stub, maſter,

A good veſſel, of about two hundred tons burthen.

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Sept. 17. dtf

FOR LONDON,

The capital ſhip CERES,

To ſail ſoon:—For freight or paſſage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,

September 10. Front-ſtreet.

For Sale,

The Brig MARY,

Lying at Meſſrs. Willings and Francis's wharf, burthen 2000 barrels, built in Philadelphia in 1793 of live oak and red cedar.—She is well found, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

Oct. 6. dtf.

Juſt arrived, and will this day be landed from on board the brig FAVORITE at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf.

25 Tons beſt Ruſſia Clean HEMP,

56 Tons old Sable ſlat IRON,
200 Coils beſt Ruſſia CORDAGE, aſſorted ſizes,
400 Pieces brown Ruſſia SHEETINGS,
100 Bolts Ruſſia DUCK,
240 Pieces Ravens do.
20 Half-down feather beds, and
A few pieces aſſorted DIAPER.

FOR SALE BY

Joſeph Anthony and Co.

The above mentioned BRIG will ſail in a few days, and take freight on moderate terms for Boſton or Salem, for which or paſſage, apply on board or as above

October 21. d

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

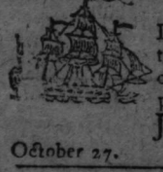
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Boſton, Newbury-Port and Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire,



The Schooner LUCY,

Daniel Prowſe, maſter; will ſail in the courſe of a week, and take freight on moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony, & Co.

October 27. d

For Freight or Charter,

The ſhip COMMERCE,

NATHANIEL CURTIS, Maſter.

Almoſt a new veſſel, 244 tons burthen, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply on board at Bright's wharf, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

For Sale on board the above Veſſel,

A quantity of excellent COAL.

☞ Perſons having goods on board, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend their permits.

October 21. d1ot

Boarding and Lodging

TWO GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleaſant part of the city. Apply to the Printer. Oct. 11. tts

WANTED,

As COOK, in a private family, a woman of good character and who can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 31. d 7t.

For SALE or CHARTER,

The Brigantine LIBERTY,

JEREMIAH MURPHY, Maſter.

Now lying at Albertſon's wharf—ſhe is an excellent veſſel, will carry about 1300 barrels flour, is completely found, and ready to receive a cargo. For terms, apply at No. 149, South Front-ſtreet.

Where may be had by the package only,

A ſmall conſignment of DRY GOODS, juſt received—conſiſting of,

Cloak,
Superfine Hairbine, & China } CAMBLETS.
Crapes,
Corded Poplins,
Sattinet Laſting, &c.

Alſo a few bales CALCUTTA GOODS, viz.

Guzenahs,
Baftas,
Coſſaes,
Tickerys,
Punjim Cloths,
Humhums,
Gurrahs,
Black Taffeties,
Barhar, Pullicat, & Bandanna } HANDKERCHIEFS.
Choppa Romals,
Patna Chintzes, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a few hhds. prime Molaſſes,
A large quantity of beſt Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
50 boxes Spermaceti candles, and
A few barrels Beef.

October 27. *eod 8t

For BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

PHILADELPHIA,

Theodore Bliſs, maſter.

A new ſhip, on her ſecond voyage, with the beſt accommodations for paſſengers, and is intended to ſail with all expedition. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to

Thomas & John Clifford:

Who have juſt imported in ſaid veſſel, and have for ſale, beſides their general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY,

A quantity of fine drawn and common ſharp and flat point NAILS; double & ſingle roll'd Sheet Iron; Iron Pots, Kettles, and Iron Weights, of all ſizes; London and Briſtol Pewter in caſks, aſſorted; boxes of Tin Plates; caſes of Men's, Women's and Boys' Hats; crates of earthen and flint Glaſs Ware; crates of Phials; boxes of Window-Glaſs; boxes of long and ſhort Pipes; Copper in Sheets; Oval Quart Bottles in hampers; alſo, a few caſks of bottled Beer, and two bales of Superfine Broadcloths and Caſſimeres.

October 27. m&th2w

A CAPITAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

John Miller, jun. & Co.

Excluſive of their own Importation now opening, Have received by the William Penn, Caroline and Diana CONSIGNMENTS,

Which comprize a capital aſſortment to open a Dry Goods Store.

—Amongſt them are—

Common, ſuper and ſuperfine Cloths,
Plain, twill'd and ſtrip'd Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Point, roſe and duffil Blankets,
Plain and punted Caſſimeres,
Swanſdowns,
Printed Calicoes,
Scotch Threads,
Hoſiery.

They will be ſold either in whole, or in part, by the package, on terms which render them an object worthy of attention to purchaſers. dtf Oct. 21.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Have Imported in the late veſſels from Europe, &c.

AND HAVE FOR SALE,

A general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon—Amongſt which are,

BROAD and narrow CLOTHS,
Plain and twill'd COATINGS,
Roſe ſtriped and point BLANKETS,
FLANNELS and BAISES,
HATS aſſorted in caſes,
IRISH LINENS,
INDIA GOODS, generally,
A Conſigned Invoice of IRONMONGERY,

Compriſing a capital aſſortment to open a ſtore—including Thirty Caſks of NAILS. This invoice will be ſold entire on very advantageous terms.

September 20. d

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

Have received per the William Penn, in addition to their own aſſorment,

A conſignment of twenty trunks of Calicoes, elegant London patterns; alſo a few caſes of handſome Buttons—Which will be ſold at a ſhort credit, on very reaſonable terms, by the package only.

Oct. 14. dtf

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingſworth, & Co.

25 hhds. Weſt-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels beſt Indigo, and,
A few thouſand buſhels of Turk's Iſland ſalt.

Oct. 17. d.

Country Rum,

And a few pipes of Vinegar,

For Sale by

Ezekiel Hall,

At the ſtores of Mr. Edward Stow, jun. No. 4, South Water-ſtreet. October 20. d

Waſhington Lottery.

The 34th and 35th Days Drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn.

Nov. 3. tt&s

At No. 63, N. Seventh-ſtreet,

Four Gentlemen may be accommodated with *Boarding and Lodging.*

November 1. *3

For Sale,

Carolina Rice in whole and half tierces,
Cotton of Cayenne and Trinidad,
Soal Leather, entitled to drawback,
Boſton Beef, and
Mould and dipt candles.—Apply to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5, South Water-ſtreet.

10th mo. 17. d3w.

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,

Doreas, &c. Alſo,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

For Sale,

A Three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.

Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the beſt quality and on reaſonable terms,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Auguſt 26. dtf

Juſt Arrived,

By the Fly, Captain Hubber, from London,

Double racked, Brown Stout PORTER,

in hogſheads.

Painters' Colours, in 1-2 and 1-4 cwt. kegs, packed in hogſheads.

Copperas in hogſheads.

Whiting, &c. For Sale by

Peter Blight.

October 25. dxtts2w

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Liſbon, landing at the ſubſcribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spaniſh wool
2 do. of Anniſeed
7000 Buſhels of beſt Liſbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For ſale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogſheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ſhip Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingſton.

Sept. 13. d

LANDING,

Out of different veſſels from England, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers on reaſonable terms,

Superfine and common cloths, and caſſimers
Ribbed and ſtriped do. do.
Blankets, mottled green and ſilk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerſeys, Bear-ſkins, plains and Halfthicks,
Swanſkins, Serges and Flannels,
Britiſh Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats aſſorted in caſes of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worſted, and Cotton hoſiery,
Beavers, Thickſetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a ſuperior quality.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,
An aſſortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and ſilk goods.

Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher.

No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.

Alſo by the Glaſgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens aſſorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.

Oct. 17. dtf.

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molaſſes, in hogſheads
Choice old Liſbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-caſks
Malmſey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruſſia & Flemiſh Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in caſes
Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in caſks
Mill Saws and Croſs-cut Saws, in boxes

Alſo, on hand,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea; Jeſuits Bark; Aſſafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coſſaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and a complete aſſortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&th3m

GLASS ENGRAVER.

Mrs. DESCAMPS, from Paris.

Informs the Public that ſhe has juſt opened her ſtore, North Third Street, No. 95, where ſhe engraves with borders, flowers, garlands, cyphers, figures, eſcutcheons, &c. in the moſt elegant, faſhionable, neat, and new ſtile, all ſorts of glaſſes, and glaſs wares on the moſt reaſonable terms. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

M. Deſcamps executes any thing in the line of a Glazier.

Nov. 2. *3t.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thurſday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Wincheſter, in Virginia, the following lands, ſituate in the ſaid ſtate, viz.

No. 1.—430 Acres,

Of excellent land on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about ten miles from Wincheſter, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings, the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locuſt. There is a log dwelling and out-houſes, ſome meadow made, and 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-ſeat, where an under ſhot-mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres.

Situate in Hampſhire county, on the north branch of the Potowmack, and on a branch called Cabbin-run, about eight miles from Fort Cumberland. On this tract is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkably good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two ſurveys of 400 acres each.

No. 3.—200 Acres.

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Wincheſter. On this tract there is a dwelling houſe and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground.

In the town of Woodſtock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two ſtory houſe, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of ſaid town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres.

Situate about two miles from Woodſtock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 6.—400 Acres.

Situate in Hampſhire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Caſapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be eaſily converted into meadow.

No. 7.—One moiety of 5000 Acres.

Lying on the waters of Hughes's river, in Harriſon county. This was purchaſed at one quarter of a dollar per acre, caſh above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres.

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Waſhington, and Grayſon (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New River, and on the ſouth fork of Holſtein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres.

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal inſtalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter ſecuring thoſe payments by mortgaging the premiſes.

Should any perſon wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, application may be made to John Holker, Eſq. near Wincheſter; David Holmes, Eſq. of Wincheſter; or by letters, (poſt paid,) to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of ſaid lands, who will perſonally attend the ſale on the day abovementioned.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d of November 1796.

d1w w&s 1 MdtA.

To be Sold,

60,400 Acres of Land.

Lying on the river Alleghany, in the county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennſylvania.

400 Acres Land,

In Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county aforeſaid.

60,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Oconee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Waſhington, in the ſtate of Georgia.

174,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Ohopee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Montgomery, in the ſtate of Georgia.

31,033 Acres Land,

Lying in Orangeburgh diſtrict, in the ſtate of South Carolina. And,

146,986 Acres Land,

Lying in Charleſton diſtrict, in the ſaid ſtate of South Carolina.

An Half-acre Lot of Grond,

In the town of Richmond, Virginia.

The above Lands will be ſold low.—Apply to

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d November, 1796. d1w w&stf.

Caution.

The following NOTES have been STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 31ſt ult. all perſons are hereby forewarned from receiving the ſame.

One, Robert Morris to John Nicholſon, dated March 3d, 1795, and payable April 8, 1796, for dollars 823. 93.

And one John Nicholſon to Robert Morris, dated and payable as above, and for the ſame ſum.

The above notes with other papers were contained in a Green Morocco covered almanack, and were ſtolen with a quantity of clothing, from the piazza of the ſubſcriber. The clothing conſiſted of one drab coloured great coat, 1 do. cloſe coat, 1 dark mixture do. 1 olive mixture do. 1 brown ſilk morning gown, 1 old black ſilk cloak, 1 child's great coat, coating, 1 do. cloak, cloth.

A handſome reward will be given for the Pocket Book and papers, by

James Todd,

No. 26, So. Front Street.

11th mo. 2d. d1w.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſchooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, from Maderia, and to be ſold by

ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

Beſt London particular Madeira Wine,

Three years old,

In pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe.—They have alſo for ſale,

A few bags of Juniper Berries.

October 28. w&s4w

THE PANTHEON,
And RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE,
For Equeſtrian and Stage performances, Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth ſtreets.

THIS EVENING, Thurſday, November 3,
Will be preſented,
A Great
Variety of Equeſtrian Exerciſes,
By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Maſter Hutchins, and Mr. Sully as Clown.

To which will be added, a Comic Ballet Dance, under the direction of Mr. Durang, called
The Two Huntſmen;
Or, The Death of the Bear.
Gillot, Mr. Durang
Colas, Mr. Sully
Lawyer, Mr. Coſſie
Country Girl, Mrs. Tompkins
Milk Girl, Mrs. Durang:
To conclude with a PAS DES TROI.

For the laſt time this ſeaſon,
The Sports of Newmarket;
Or, The Poney Races.

The whole to conclude (for this night only) with the favorite Pantomime of
The Valiant Soldier;
Or, The Thieves.
Captain of the Banditti, Mr. Spinacuta
Thief, Mr. Coſſie
Clown, Mr. F. Ricketts
Lord of the Manor, Mr, Tompkins
Valiant Soldier, Mr. Sully
Collete, Mrs. Tompkins
Milk-Maid, Mrs. Durang.
Country Lads & Laſſes by the reſt of the company.

In the courſe of the Pantomime,
A FIGHT WITH BROAD-SWORDS,
By Mr Sully, the Valiant Soldier,
And Mr. Spinacuta, Captain of the Banditti.

The Pantomime to conclude with a Dance.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XV.

IN the preceding numbers it has been ſatisfactorily ſhewn, that Mr. Jefferſon, while Secretary of State, countenanced the intrigues of Genet, till they had proceeded to ſuch lengths as to rouſe the people to ſupport the Preſident, and to compel the ſecretary to unite with the reſt of the adminiſtration in demanding his recall.

This has been ſubſtantiated by various corroborating circumſtances, and direct proofs.

1ſt By the publications in the National Gazette, by a clerk of Mr. Jefferſon, reprobating the Preſident's conduct, and exhorting Genet to perſevere in his oppoſition, for months after Mr. Jefferſon knew that Genet was reſiſting the government.

2d. By the obſtructions which prevented the recall of Genet, from the time of his firſt open act againſt the government, till the 16th Auguſt, and which could only have ariſen from Mr. Jefferſon's oppoſition in the cabinet to that meaſure.

3d. His advice to convoke congreſs, a meaſure urgently demanded by Genet, and his oppoſition to the iſſuing the proclamation of neutrality.

4th. The writings of *Helvidius* againſt that proclamation, compoſed by a *confidential* friend of his, and quoted by Genet, as authority on his ſide.

5th. Genet's charging him with *defection*, after having profeſſed to be his friend, and *initiated him* into *myſteries*, which had inflamed his hatred againſt the government, and accuſing him of having two languages, one *confidential* the other *official*.

6th. His being an *enthuſiaſtic* admirer of the French cauſe.

7th. His being recommended and pointed out by Citizen Fauchet, in his intercepted letter, as the man whom the Patriots had fixed on as Preſident, ſhewing that Jefferſon was conſidered by Fauchet, as a friend to Genet's intrigues, notwithſtanding his *official* letter.

We ſhall now proceed to notice ſome other features of Mr. Jefferſon's violent averſion to the meaſures of the federal government, which will ſtill further prove his participation in the views of the National Gazette.

The friends and advocates of Mr. Jefferſon have made no ſcruple to *boaſt* of his *abhorrence* of the *leading principles* of the *adminiſtration of the finances of the United States*; and the *National Gazette*, one of the main objects of which was to abuſe that adminiſtration, in conformity to that abhorrence, went ſo far in one of the numbers, as to urge the *neceſſity* of a *revolution*, in order to overthrow the whole ſyſtem of *public credit*.

The leading principles of our fiſcal adminiſtration were, that the public debt ought to be provided for, in favor of thoſe, who, according to the expreſs terms of the contract, were the true legal proprietors of it; that it ought to be provided for, in other reſpects, according to the terms of the contract, except ſo far as deviations from it ſhould be aſſented to by the creditors, upon the condition of a fair equivalent, that it ought to be funded upon aſcertained revenues, pledged for the payment of intereſt, and the gradual redemption of principal, that the debts of the ſeveral ſtates ought to be comprized in the proviſion, on the ſame terms with that of the United States, that to render this great operation practicable, avoid the oppreſſion of trade and induſtry, and facilitate loans to the government, in caſes of emergency, it was neceſſary to inſtitute a national bank, that indirect taxes were in the actual circumſtances of the country, the moſt eligible means of revenue, and that direct taxes ought to be avoided as much, and as long as poſſible.

Now, I aver from competent opportunities, of knowing Mr. Jefferſon's ideas, that he has been decidedly *hoſtile* to all theſe poſitions, except perhaps the laſt, and that, even in regard to that, his maxims would oblige the government in practice ſpeedily to reſort to direct taxes.

I aver moreover, that his oppoſition to the adminiſtration of the government has not been confined to the meaſures connected with the Treaſury Department, but has extended to almoſt all the important meaſures of the government.

If Mr. Jefferſon's oppoſition to the meaſures which are connected with the adminiſtration of the national finances had ceaſed, when thoſe meaſures had received the ſanction of *law*, nothing more could have been ſaid, than, that he had tranſgreſſed the rules of official decorum, in entering the liſts againſt the head of another department (between whom and himſelf, there was a reciprocal duty to cultivate harmony) that he had been culpable in purſuing a line of conduct, which was calculated to ſow the *ſeeds of diſcord* in the executive branch of the government in the *infancy of its exiſtence*.

But when his oppoſition extended beyond that point, when it was apparent, that he wiſhed to *render odious* and of courſe to *ſubvert* (for in a popular government theſe are convertible terms) all thoſe deliberate and ſolemn acts of the legiſlature, which had become the *pillars* of the *public credit*, his conduct deſerved to be regarded with a ſtill ſeverer eye.

What differences of opinion may have *preceded* thoſe acts—however exceptionable particular features in them may have appeared to certain characters, there is no enlightened nor diſcreet citizen but muſt agree, that they ought when clothed with the ſanction of the law to remain *undiſturbed*. To ſet afloat the funding ſyſtem, after the *faith* of the nation had been ſo *deliberately* and *ſolemnly pledged* to it—after ſuch numerous and extenſive *alienations* of property for full value had been even made under its ſanction—with adequate revenues, little burthenſome to the people—in a time of profound peace—with not even the *ſhadow* of any *public neceſſity*—on no better ground than that of *theoretical* and *paradoxical* dogmas—would have been one of the moſt *wanton and flagitious acts*, that ever *ſtained* the annals of a civilized nation.

Yet poſitions tending to that diſgraceful reſult were maintained in public diſcourſes, by individuals, *known* to be devoted to the then ſecretary of ſtate, and were privately *ſmiled* upon, as profound diſcoveries in political ſcience.

Yet the leſs diſcreet, though not leaſt important *partizans* of *that officer*, ſpake familiarly of *undoing the funding ſyſtem*, as a *meritorious* work: Yet *his gazette* (which may fairly be regarded as the mirror of his views) after having *labored* for months to make it an object of public deteſtation, told us at length, in plain and triumphant terms, that "the funding ſyſtem had had its day;" and very clearly, if not expreſsly, that it was the *object of the party* to *overthrow it**."

It may be juſtly then, and from ſufficient data, inferred, that Mr. Jefferſon's politics, while ſecretary of ſtate, *tend* to *national diſunion, inſignificance, diſorder* and *diſcredit*. That the ſubverſion of the funding ſyſtem would have produced *national diſcredit*, proves itſelf. *Loſs of credit*, the reaſon being the ſame, muſt attend nations, as well as individuals, who voluntarily and without neceſſity, *violate* their *formal* and *poſitive engagements*.

Inſignificance and *diſorder*, as applied to communities, equally with individuals, are the natural *offſpring* of a *loſs of credit*, *premeditately* and *voluntarily* incurred.

DISUNION would not long lag behind. Sober-minded and *virtuous* men, in every ſtate, would loſe all confidence in, and all reſpect for a government, which had betrayed ſo much levity and inconſiſtency, ſo *proſtigate* a diſregard to the *rights* of *property*, and to the *obligations of good faith*. *Their ſupport* would of courſe be ſo far withdrawn or relaxed, as to leave it an eaſy prey to *its enemies*. *Theſe* comprize the advocates for ſeparate confederacies; the zealous partizans of unlimited ſovereignty, in the ſtate governments—the never to be ſatiated *lovers of innovation* and change—the tribe of *pretended philoſophers*, but real fabricators of *chimeras* and *paradoxes*—the *Cataſines* and *Cæſars* of the community (a deſcription of men to be found in every republic) who leading the dance to the tune of *liberty without law*, endeavor to intoxicate the people with delicious, but *poiſonous* draughts—to render them the *eaſier victims* of their *rapacious ambition*; the *vicious* and the fanatical of every claſs, who are ever found the willing or the *deluded* followers of thoſe ſeducing and *treacherous leaders*.

But this is not all—the *inveſion* of *ſeventy* millions of property could not be perpetrated without *violent conculſions*. The ſtates, whoſe citizens, both as *original* creditors and *purchaſers* own the largeſt portions of the debt (and ſeveral ſuch there are) would not long remain bound in the trammels of a party which had ſo *groſsly violated their rights*. The conſequences in experiment would quickly awaken to a ſenſe of injured right, and intereſt ſuch of them, whoſe repreſentatives may have wickedly embarked, or been ignorantly betrayed into the atrocious and deſtructive project.

Where would all this end but in *diſunion* and *anarchy*—in *national diſgrace* and *humiliation*?

PHOCION.

* I find in the Boſton *Independent Chronicle* (an antifederal paper) of September, 1792, the following publication:—

MR. ADAMS,

As the friends of civil liberty wiſh at all times to be acquainted with every queſtion which appears to regard the public weal, a great number of gentlemen in this and the neighbouring towns, have ſubſcribed for the *National Gazette*, publiſhed by Mr. *Philip Freneau*, at Philadelphia: and it is hoped, that *Freneau's Gazette*, which is ſaid to be *printed under the eye* of that eſtabliſhed patriot and republican *Thomas Jefferſon*, will be generally taken in the New-England States.

Q.

In the Columbian Centinel (of Boſton) the following reply appeared a few days after.—

"A correſpondent in the laſt Chronicle, recommends to the people of New-England, a general peruſal of the National Gazette, ſaid to be printed, &c. Whether this is intended as an avowal on the part of *Mr. Jefferſon*, that *he* is the *real*, and the imprudent *Freneau* only the *nominal* editor of this *chaſte* Gazette, the public is at a loſs to determine. The advice is adapted to all who *delight* in the moſt violent abuſe on a government framed and adminiſtered by the people of America, to the honour, dignity, and happineſs of America; and all who affect too much learning to have any *piety*, will be pleaſed with the recommendation. The *clergy* of the country *vilified*, *religion* conſtantly *ridiculed*, muſt afford a rich repaſt to *infidels* and *free-thinkers*. To deprive us of all confidence in a government inſtituted and adminiſtered by ourſelves, and under the auſpices of which the United States have progreſſed from diſcord, poverty and contempt, to happineſs, wealth and honour, is a taſk worthy the pen of a malignant ſtranger, to take from us all truſt in that religion, for which our pious anceſtors exchanged a civilized country for the wilderneſs, and on which we build our brighteſt hopes for happineſs in this and a future world, may afford delight to a man like *Freneau*: but ſurely T. Adams ought to be well-founded in his aſſertions, before he brings forward *Mr. Jefferſon* as the *patron* of ſuch a Gazette."

Mr. Jefferſon's friends never denied the truth of the paragraph in the Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, Windecken, Sept. 11.

My Lord,

By reports received from General Latour it appears, that on the 1ſt and 2d inſt. Moreau attempted with his right wing to make himſelf maſter of the bridge on the Yſer at Munich. After a very obſtinate combat which laſtrd the whole of both days, he was repulſed by the Prince of Fuſtenberg with conſiderable loſs.

General La Tour in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Nauendorff, attacked on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the ſpace of 6 leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy, having received conſiderable reinforcements, poſted himſelf ſo advantageouſly, that General La Tour, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts to diſlodge them, judged it expedient to retire to his original poſt behind the Yſer; having however ſucceeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fuſtenberg.

There is as yet no poſitive information that Moreau has began his retreat, although from the late movements, there is reaſon to apprehend that he is making preparations for it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE,

Offenſive and defenſive between France and Spain.

THE Executive Directory of the French republic, and his Catholic Majeſty, the king of Spain, animated by a deſire to ſtrengthen the ties of friendſhip and good underſtanding happily re-eſtabliſhed between France and Spain, by the treaty of peace concluded at Baſle, on the 4th Thermidor, 3d year of the republic, (22d July, 1795) have reſolved to form a treaty of alliance offenſive and defenſive, for whatever may concern the advantages and the common defence of the two nations; and they have charged with this negociation, and given their full powers as follow: (Citizen Perignon for the French Directory, and the Prince of Peace for the Spaniſh king): who after communication and exchange of their reſpective full powers, agree on the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There ſhall exiſt, in perpetuity, an alliance offenſive and defenſive, between the French republic and his Catholic Majeſty the king of Spain.

II. The two contracting powers ſhall mutually guarantee, without any exception or reſerve, in the moſt authentic and abſolute manner, all the ſtates, territories, iſlands, and places which they reſpectively poſſeſs or ſhall poſſeſs; and if either of the two ſhall find itſelf, in conſequence, under whatever pretext it may be, menaced or attacked, the other promiſes, engages and obliges itſelf, to aid with its good offices, and to ſuccour, as ſhall be ſtipulated in the following articles.

III. Within the ſpace of three months, to reckon from the moment of the requiſition, the power required ſhall have ready, and put in the diſpoſal of the power requiring, ſixteen ſhips of the line, of which three ſhall be of three decks, or of 80 guns, twelve from 70 to 72, ſix frigates of a proportionate force, and four corvettes or light veſſels, all equipped, armed, and proviſioned for ſix months, and fitted for a year. This naval force ſhall be aſſembled by the power required in any one of its ports pointed out by the power requiring.

IV. In caſe the power requiring ſhould judge proper, for the commencement of hoſtilities, to limit to a part the ſuccour which ought to be furniſhed by the preceding article, it may, during any part of the campaign, require the ſecond part of the ſaid ſuccours, which ſhall be furniſhed to it in the manner, and within the time fixed; this period ſhall be reckoned from the new requiſition.

V. The power required ſhall likewiſe place at the diſpoſal of the power requiring, within the term of three months, to reckon from the period of requiſition, 18,000 infantry, and 6000 cavalry, with a proportionate train of artillery, to be employed in Europe, or in defence of the colonies which the contracting powers poſſeſſes in the gulph of Mexico.

VI. The power requiring ſhall have the liberty of ſending one or more commiſſioners to be aſſured that, agreeable to the preceding articles, the power required has put itſelf in a ſtate to take the field on the day fixed, with its naval and land forces.

VII. Theſe ſuccours ſhall be put wholly at the diſpoſal of the requiring power, who may leave them in the ports or in the territory of the power required; or may employ them in expeditions which it may judge it proper to undertake, without being obliged to give an account of the motives which determine it.

VIII. The demand which one of the powers ſhall make of the ſuccours ſtipulated by the preceding articles, ſhall be a ſufficient proof of its wanting them, and ſhall impoſe on the other power the obligation to furniſh them, without the neceſſity of entering into any diſcuſſion relative to the queſtion, whether the war it meditates be offenſive or defenſive; or without being able to demand any explanation which may tend to elude the moſt prompt and exact fulfilment of that which is ſtipulated.

IX. The troops and ſhips demanded ſhall reſt at the diſpoſal of the requiring power, during the whole of the war, without, in any caſe, being at its charge. The power required ſhall ſupport them every where, or its ally ſhall cauſe it to be done, as if they were directly employed for itſelf. It is only agreed, that during the time the ſaid troops or ſhips ſhall remain on its territory, or in its ports, it ſhall furniſh them, from its magazines or arſenals, whatever may be neceſſary, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame price, as its own troops or ſhips.

X. The power required ſhall inſtantly replace the ſhips of its contingent which may be loſt by the accidents of war or of the ſea; and it ſhall likewiſe repair the loſſes which the troops of its contingent ſhall ſuſtain.

XI. If the aforeſaid ſuccours ſhould be, or ſhould become, inſufficient, the two contracting powers ſhall put in action the greateſt forces which they can, both by ſea and land, againſt the enemy of the power attacked, which ſhall uſe the ſaid forces, whether by combining them, or cauſing them to act ſeparately, and that according to a plan concerted between them.

XII. The ſuccours ſtipulated by the preceding articles, ſhall be furniſhed in all wars which the contracting parties may have to ſuſtain, as well as in thoſe where the party required ſhall not be directly intereſted, and ſhall act only as a ſimple auxiliary.

XIII. In the caſe where the motives of hoſtility, importing injury to the two powers, ſhall make them declare war, with a common conſent againſt one or more powers, the limitations eſtabliſhed in the preceding articles, ſhall ceaſe to take place, and the two contracting powers ſhall be held to bring into action againſt the common enemy, the totality of their forces by ſea and land, and to concert their plans to direct them againſt the points moſt proper, whether ſeparately or united. They equally oblige themſelves in the caſes deſcribed in the preſent article not to treat for peace but with common accord, and in a manner that each of them may obtain the ſatisfaction that ſhall be its due.

XIV. In the caſe where one of the powers ſhall act only as an auxiliary, the power which ſhall find itſelf ſingly attacked, may treat for peace ſeparately, but in ſuch a manner as that no prejudice ſhall reſult to the auxiliary power, and which it ſhall even turn as much as ſhall be poſſible to its direct advantage. For this purpoſe it ſhall be made known to the auxiliary power the mode and time agreed upon for the opening and concluſion of negociations.

XV. There ſhall be immediately concluded a treaty of commerce upon an equitable footing and reciprocally advantageous to the two people, which ſhall enſure to each of them, with their ally, a marked preference for the produce of their ſoil and manufactures, or at leaſt advantages equal to thoſe which the moſt favoured nations enjoy in their reſpective ſtates. The two powers engage to make, from the preſent time, a common cauſe, to repreſs and annihilate the maxims adopted by any country whatever, which may be ſubverſive of their preſent principles, and which may endanger the ſafety of the neutral flag, and the reſpect which is due to it, as well as to raiſe and re-eſtabliſh the colonial ſyſtem of Spain on the footing on which it has ſubſiſted, or ought to ſubſiſt, conformably to treaties.

XVI. The character and juriſdiction of the conſuls ſhall be at the ſame time recognized and regulated by a particular convention. Thoſe anterior to the preſent treaty ſhall be proviſionally executed.

XVII. To avoid every diſpute between the two powers, they ſhall be bound to employ themſelves immediately and without delay in the explanation and develovement of the 7th article of the treaty of Baſle, concerning the fronaiers, conformable to the inſtructions, plans, and memoirs, which ſhall be communicated through the medium of the plenipotentiaries who negociate the preſent treaty.

XVIII. England being the only power againſt which Spain has direct grievances, the preſent alliance ſhall not be executed unleſs againſt her during the preſent war: and Spain ſhall remain neuter with reſpect to the other powers armed againſt the republic.

XIX. The ratifications of the preſent treaty ſhall be exchanged within a month from the date of its being ſigned.

Done at St. Ildephonſo, 2d Fructidor (Aug. 10) the 4th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible.

Signed, PERIGNON,
AND THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

The Executive Directory reſolves on and ſigns the preſent offenſive and defenſive treaty of alliance with his Catholic Majeſty the king of Spain, negociated in the name of the French republic, by Citizen Dominique Catherine Perignon, General of Diviſion, founded on powers to that effect, by a reſolution of the Executive Directory, dated 20th Meſſidor (Sept. 6) and charged with its inſtructions.

Done at the National Palace of the Executive Directory, the 4th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible.

Conformably to the original. *Signed,*
REVEILLIERE-LEPAUX, *Preſident.*

This treaty was ratified, Sept. 12, by the Council of Elders.

Any PERSON
Who is well acquainted with the River
MISSISIPPI,
And will give Directions for ſailing into the ſame, that can be depended on, ſhall be generouſly rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.
November 3. 12w2m

This Day is Publiſhed,
And ſold by JOHN ORMROD, No. 41 Cheſnut-ſtreet,
(Price one ſixteenth of a Dollar.)
A POEM
On reading the PRESIDENT's Addreſs,
WITH A SKETCH OF THE
CHARACTER OF *A CANDIDATE,*
FOR THE
PRESIDENCY.
THIS elegant little POEM is printed in a form to be bound with the PRESIDENT's farewell addreſs, lately publiſhed by John Ormrod.
November 1.

NANKEENS,
Of the firſt quality, FOR SALE BY,
RD. and JAS. POTTER.
September 13. T. tf

For New-York,
The Schooner Mary,
Joſiah Douglaſs, maſter; will ſail in a few days, and take freight very low. Apply to
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
Nov. 3. 6

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1796.

We hear that the Legislature of New-Jersey choose, this day, their Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To their honor be it said, the Clergy of the United States are constantly exerting themselves in preaching down Deism, and its fatal effects: while the Democrats and Jacobins (who now have the impudence to call themselves Republicans) *are daily preaching in favour of Deism, or at least for a profest Deist (if not Atheist) for President of the United States. a man who was against having any oaths in the Constitution; and who probably wishes that all oaths were eradicated from it. May it not be asked whether a greater farce could be acted, than for the Chief Justice to administer an oath to such a man. Men who believe in the Christian religion, generally consider an oath binding; but it seems a Deist thinks them altogether superstitious. What would be the situation of society in a few years, were all our public officers Deists? Would not the people turn Deists also, and kick the Christian religion out of doors? In the name of that Religion, then, let all who regard it, use their influence in promoting the choice of such Electors as will give us A CHRISTIAN PRESIDENT.*

Who are the men so anxious to get *Jefferson* elected president?

The old *antifederalists*—the men who have even *opposed* the *government* of the country—the men who have always objected to the establishment of *public credit*—the men who *opposed* the President's *proclamation of neutrality*—who *supported Genet*—who *promoted war*—who opposed Mr. Jay's *pacific* mission—who fomented the *western insurrection*—who strived to *violate the pledged faith* of the nation and *destroy our national character?*

What are the people of America then to expect from the administration of a *chief magistrate*, ushered into office *under such auspices?*

In *Fauchet's* intercepted letter, this foreign agent *laments*, very pathetically, that the western insurrection had failed, by *exploding too soon*, and too *partially*, before the enemies of the government had sufficiently matured their schemes. He then recommends *Jefferson* as a *true patriot*, and one whom the *patriots* have fixed on for president; and advises the French government to consult with Monroe, who could give the history of other characters. *Fauchet* also tells the French executive that he could, with a few thousand dollars, have decided the important question of CIVIL WAR or *peace* for the United States.—Query. *How much* the *pretended patriots* will now demand to *decide* the important question, who shall be president?

MR. FENNO,

A PARAGRAPH in the Aurora of Wednesday, following so soon citizen Adet's note, published in that paper of Monday, is a faithful comment on that note; the Aurora *threatens us with war from France*, if we elect John Adams, president. What does this prove but that the *note* was calculated, at the *present* juncture, to excite that alarm, and thus to *influence the election*. And will the real and independent Americans be so *crouching* as to have a president *forced* upon them by such daring manœuvres? Is not such a proceeding sufficient to alarm us for our liberties, and to rouse that *independent spirit* for which *true* Americans are distinguished?

What, if the *British minister* had published at the present juncture, a note endeavoring to alarm our fears about war; and a newspaper, known to be devoted to that minister, were immediately to threaten us with war, if we did not elect as president, the candidate declared to be most agreeable to that nation? And does it make any difference, as to our independence, whether the attempt comes from one nation or another? Citizens of America, be on your guard, this is the *crisis*, when *foreign powers* will make their *great effort* to *secure* a *lasting influence* over your affairs and DIRECT YOUR GOVERNMENT. Do you wish to become a *department* of France, and to be virtually ruled by commissaries, through a nominal president?

BRUTUS.

Mr. FENNO,

Some pretended *extracts from the writings of Mr.* ADAMS, *have been handed to the public, and circulated with unusual industry, under the signature of* Americanus, *and dated at* Boston. *This absurd forgery, which carries with itself the means of detection, was actually fabricated in this city, at the table of a noted speculator. As his paper stands at about the same value with French Assignats, he no doubt feels a kind of sympathy; and is probably desirous to rid himself of his pecuniary embarrassments by the same means they have used—plunder, rapine and blood. The company that assisted in this composition, will naturally be supposed of the same cast of character with their host. But I hope without offence to these* worthies, *that Mr. Adams may be permitted to speak for himself; his sentiments on American government and liberty, and his opinion of the American people, may be seen in the following* genuine *extract.*

"Americans, in this age, are too enlightened "to be bubbled out of their liberties, even by such "mighty names as Locke, Milton, Turgot, or "Hume; they know that *popular elections* of one "essential branch of the Legislature, *frequently repeated*, are the *only possible method of forming a "free constitution*, or of preserving the government "of men, or of preserving their lives, liberties or "properties in security; they know, though Locke "and Milton did not, that *when popular elections "are given up, liberty and free government must be given up.*"

MR. FENNO,

AS Mr. Bache has published sundry extracts from Mr. Adams's book, I take the liberty of extracting the following from Mr. Jefferson's notes on Virginia—they are extracted from the Philadelphia edition, published by Prichard & Hall, and are as genuine as Mr. Bache's extracts.

FAIR PLAY.

Page 128. The ordinary legislature may alter the constitution itself.

130. The assemblies as well as the conventions may model the government.

134. There is no legal obstacle to the assumption by the assembly, of all the powers, legislative executive and judiciary.

137. There being no barrier between the legislative executive and judiciary departments, the legislature may seize the whole, the legislature possessing a right to fix their own quorum, may reduce that quorum to one, whom they may call a chairman, speaker, dictator, or by any other name they please.

131. A prudent acquiescence at a critical time should be construed into a confirmation of every illegal thing done during that period.

130. The acquiescence of the colonies, under the various acts of power exercised by Great-Britain, confirm these acts and render them unalterable, and our present resistance wrong.

135. The people like sheep or cattle, may be given from hand to hand, without an appeal to their own will.

159. Corruption is restrained, by confining the right of suffrage to a few of the wealthier people.

175. Let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a WORK BENCH.

170. One half the world fools, the other half hypocrites.

172. From the conclusion of this war we shall be going down hill.

149. Never yet could I find that a Black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration.

154. This difference of colour is a powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people.

MR. FENNO,

THE antifederal party have been dealing out for some time past, *lies* in detail; in their late address recommending Jefferson, they have brought them forward *in mass*. The following quotation from Mr. Adams's book gives the LIE DIRECT to the *whole* of their assertions respecting his opinions on government.

With respect to the answer to Paine's rights of man, falsely ascribed to Mr. Adams, it is a well known fact, which many persons in this city can attest, that Mr. Adams has frequently declared he did not write a syllable of it, and that he never saw it till in print. The party papers of this city called Mr. Adams the author, and thence the bookseller in London, to puff the book, put his name to it.

Extract from Mr. Adams defence, p. 95.

"After all, let us *compare* every constitution we have seen, with those of the *United States* of America, and we shall have no reason to blush for our country; on the contrary, we shall feel the strongest motives to fall upon our knees, in *gratitude to heaven* for having been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that country, and for having destined us to *live under her laws!* We shall have reason to *exult*, if we make our comparison with England and the *English constitution*. Our *people* are undoubtedly *sovereign*, all the landed and other property is in the hands of the citizens; not only their representatives, but their SENATORS and governors, are ANNUALLY *chosen*—there are NO HEREDITARY titles, honours, offices, or *distinctions*—the legislative, executive, and judicial power, are carefully separated from each other—the powers of the one, the few, and the many, are nicely balanced in their legislatures—*trials by jury* are preserved in all their glory, and there is NO STANDING ARMY—the *habeas corpus* is in full force—the *press is the most free in the world*—and where *all* these circumstances take place, it is unnecessary to add, *that the laws alone can govern.*

The antifederal address says, *Jefferson is of no party*: why then are the *antifederal party* employing *every engine* of *artifice and deception* to get *him elected?*

CIVIS.

AUTHENTIC.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

November 1, 1796.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no distinction between neutral powers who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of nations, and others, between whom and the French republic treaties have imposed special obligations. Where no treaties exist, the republic, by seizing and confiscating the property of their enemies, found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations, If towards such neutral nations the French republic has forborne to exercise this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous. The United States, by virtue of their treaty of commerce with France, stand on different ground.

In the year 1778, France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity; and expressly stipulating, that *free ships should make free goods*—That is, if France should be at war with any nation with whom the United States should be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board the vessels of the United States, were to be free from capture. That, on the other hand, if the United States should engage in war with any nation, while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the persons of our enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board French vessels, were also to be free from capture. This is plainly expressed in the twenty-third article of that treaty, and demonstrates, that the reciprocity thereby stipulated, was to operate at *different periods*—That is, at one time in favour of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the present time, the United States being at peace, they possess, by the treaty, the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France, without subjecting them to capture. But what do the spirit of the decree of the Executive Directory, and the current of your observations, require? That the United States should now gratuitously renounce this right. And what reason is assigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furnish the answer. "France, "*bound by treaty* to the United States, *could find only a "real disadvantage* in the articles of that treaty, which "caused to be respected as American property, Eng"lish property found on board American vessels."—This requisition, and the reason assigned to support it, alike excite surprise. The American government, sir, conscious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial observance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to treaties, cannot for a moment admit that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal observance of stipulations on the part of the French republic, whose friendship, moreover, it has ever cultivated with perfect sincerity. This right, formerly infringed by a decree of the National Convention, was recognised anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it should be again questioned, we are at a loss to determine. We are ignorant of any new restraints on our commerce by the British government: on the contrary, we possess recent official information, *that no new orders have been issued.* The captures made by the British, of American vessels having French property on board, are warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law, was contemplated by France and the United States, when they formed their treaty of commerce; and their special stipulation on this point, was meant as an exception to an universal rule. Neither our weakness nor our strength have any choice, when the question concerns the observance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleased to remark, that the conduct of Great Britain, in capturing American vessels, bound to and from French ports, had been the subject of a note, which, on the 29th of September, 1795, you addressed to the Secretary of State, but which remained without an answer. Very sufficient reasons may be assigned for the omission. The subject, in all its aspects, had been already officially and publicly discussed; and the principles and ultimate measures of the United States, founded on their indisputable rights, were as publicly fixed. But if the subject had not, by the previous discussions, been already exhausted, can it be a matter of surprise, that there should be a repugnance to answer a letter containing such insinuations as these?—"It must then "be clear to every man who will discard prejudices, "love, hatred, and, in a word, all the passions which "lead the judgment astray, that the French republic "would have a right to complain, if the American go"vernment suffered the English to interrupt the commercial relations which exist between her and the "United States; if, by a *pusillanimous condescension*, it "permitted the English to violate a right, which it "ought, *for its own honour and interest*, to defend; "if under the *cloak of neutrality*, it presented to Eng"land a poignard, to cut the throat of its faithful ally; "if, in fine, *partaking in the tyrannical and homicidal "rage of Great-Britain, it concurred* to plunge the "people of France into the horrors of famine." For the sake of preserving harmony, silence was preferred to a comment upon these insinuations.

You are also pleased to refer to your letters of March and April last, relative to impresses of American seamen by British ships; and complain, that the government of the United States had not made known to you the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction. This, sir, was a matter which concerned only that government. As an independent nation, we were not bound to render an account to any other, of the measures we deemed proper for the protection of our own citizens, so long as there was not the slightest ground to suspect that the government ever acquiesced in any aggression.

But permit me to recur to the subject of the decree of the Executive Directory.

As before observed, we are officially informed, that the British government have issued no new orders for capturing the vessels of the United States. We are also officially informed, that on the appearance of the notification of that decree, the minister of the United States at Paris, applied for information, "whether or"ders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and "was informed, that no such order was issued; and "further, that none such would be issued, in case the "British did not seize our vessels." This communication from the minister of the United States at Paris, to their minister in London, was dated the 28th of August. But the decree of the Directory bears date the 14th Messidor, answering to the 2d of July. These circumstances, together with some observations in your note, leave the American government in a state of uncertainty of the real intentions of the government of France. Allow me, then, to ask, whether, in the actual state of things, our commerce is considered as liable to suffer any new restrictions on the part of the French republic? Whether the restraints now exercised by the British government are considered as of a nature to justify a denial of those rights which are pledged to us by our treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ships of war and privateers of the French republic to capture the vessels of the United States? And what, if they exist, are the precise terms of those orders?

These questions, sir, you will see are highly interesting to the United States. It is with extreme concern that the government finds itself reduced to the necessity of asking an explanation of this nature: and if it shall be informed that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the Decree referred to, its surprize will equal its regret, that principles should now be questioned, which, after repeated discussions, both here and in France, have been demonstrated to be founded, as we conceive, in the obligations of impartial neutrality, of stipulations by treaty, and of the law of nations. I hope, sir, you will find it convenient, by an early answer, to remove the suspense in which the Government of the United States is now held on the questions above stated.

I shall close this letter by one remark on the singularity of your causing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States, it was properly addressed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it in such time and manner as it should think fit, to the citizens of the United States.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BALTIMORE, November 1.

Arrived yesterday, brig Isabella, Helm, 15 days from Charleston.—Sugar—Buchanan and Young. The brig Juno is in the bay, bound up.

Also arrived yesterday, schooner Godfrey, Capt. Jones, 13 days from Halifax—Fish—John Carrere. Captain Jones informs, that a number of expresses had arrived at Halifax, all bringing accounts of the surrender of Newfoundland to the French. An express had likewise arrived, three hours only before he sailed, with intelligence that the French had actually taken St. John's, together with commodore Wallace's squadron, consisting of a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war.

In addition to the above, a gentleman of information and veracity, who came passenger with captain Jones, states the following interesting particulars—

That while he was at Halifax, a vessel arrived there from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by which letters were received, mentioning the capture of the Quebec fleet by the French—That on the 18th inst. when the vessel in which he came was about to depart, intelligence was received at the government-house, by express, that the town of St. John's (in Newfoundland) together with admiral Wallace's squadron, stationed there, had likewise been taken by the French—That their fleet, consisting of from 15 to 17 sail of the line, were then in the gulf, steering for the river St. Lawrence, but their destination unknown—That a vessel had just arrived at Halifax, in 6 days from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, the captain of which gave information that he saw ten large ships of war standing to the eastward, and that in consequence of this intelligence, a large chain had been carried down from the dock yard and stretched across the N. W. arm, and a frigate likewise sent down to Major's Beach, at the entrance of the harbor, to remain as a guard ship, in case the French should make their appearance—That the fast-sailing sloop of war Spencer, of 18 guns, had been dispatched from Halifax towards Newfoundland, to gain intelligence of the force, operations and destination of the enemy, but that not having returned in the time expected, it was supposed she had been captured—and finally, that they were making every preparation for the defence of Halifax, and giving orders for the militia of the province, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

A few Pipes of WINE,
Imported in the brig FAME, from Madeira, to be sold by MORDECAI LEWIS,
Who has also to dispose of on reasonable terms,
IRISH LINENS, well assorted
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS
WIDE NANKEENS
COSSAS AND BAFTAS
RAVENS DUCK
DIAPERS
QUICK SILVER
CHINA
ROLL BRIMSTONE, &c.
Ober 27. tawrim

Celebrated New Work.

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD, No. 41, in Chesnut Street, (four volumes in two, neatly bound and lettered, price dollars, 2 50—100)

THE LOOKER-ON,

A PERIODICAL PAPER.

By the Rev. SIMON OLIVE-BRANCH, A. M.

Ore teres modico Pallentes radere Mores
Doctus, et ingenuo culpam defigere ludo.
AUL. PERS.

——My business in this State
Made me a Looker-on here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er run the stew; laws for all faults;
But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Sand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark.
Measure for Measure.

"It appears from the dedication, that the editor of this publication, is the Rev. William Roberts, A. M. F. A. S. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and from the last number, that the labor, and consequently the merit of these papers, have rested with the editor, excepting only a few contributions particularly mentioned. The editor's design has been, as he himself represents it, "to substitute the forsaken topics of morality, life, nature, and taste, in the room of shallow politics and news-paper philosophy, and to betray men, under the mask of amusement, into serious and manly thoughts. This design was laudable, and the execution was meritorious. As literary productions, these periodical papers are entitled to distinction; but their highest praise is, that they are throughout calculated to promote virtue and goop manners."

Analytical Review.

Nov. 3. d6t.

William Gardner, No. 62,
SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow,
An assortment of DRY GOODS,
Which he will dispose of upon low terms, for cash or the usual credit, by the piece or package—
Consisting of
CAMBRICKS, Printed Calicoes and Chintzes
Printed Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Jaconet and Book Muslins, well assorted
Do. do. tamboured do.
Do. do. Handk's and Shawls do.
White and coloured threads
Diaper and diaper table cloths
Cotton check and check handkerchiefs
Striped and coloured nankeens
Dimities and quiltings
Tapes and garters.
Cotton counterpanes
Mens and womens gloves
Plats and stockings
Osnaburgs, bed-ticks and brown Holland
Stationary, &c. &c. &c.
November 3. mts

The Creditors of Scott and M'Michael, formerly merchants of this city, and who failed in the year 1763, or 1764, (and from whom the subscriber purchased bills of exchange to amount of several hundred pounds sterling, which have lain by him ever since,) are requested, EVERY MAN OF THEM that is living, to meet at the City-Tavern on Tuesday, the 15th of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to oblige Charles Cox, formerly of this city, now of New-Jersey, and John Bayard, formerly of said city, and speaker of the House of Assembly of said state, now of Brunswick, New-Jersey, assignees of said Scott & M'Michael, to come forward and pay over the monies they have had in their hands belonging to the creditors these 32 or 33 years. Some years ago the creditors were called together; Mr. Cox appeared in behalf of himself and Mr. Bayard, and alleged that they were apprehensive they might be brought into trouble if they parted with the money (which I apprehend is some thousands,) as his Britannic Majesty had a debt due him for government bills: it was however agreed by the creditors met, that the assignees should take the opinion of counsel; they did so, and it was that they would be safe in dividing the money among the creditors. I urged Mr. Cox to bring the business to a final close; his answer was, it would be but a trifling sum; my reply was, if ever so trifling, I would have my proportion of it. It has however lain over.

I therefore hope the creditors will now come forward and oblige the assignees to divide whatever they have, and they ought to pay interest too.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d November, 1796. dt15N.

The creditors of the late Abel James, who stopped payment in 1784, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Tuesday, 8th November, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to oblige the assignees, (John Field and others) to close their affairs: My demand is for a balance due on a returned bill of 1000l. sterling, costs, damages and interest.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, November 2d, 1793. dt8N.

The Creditors of Van Vleck and Barton, and William Barton, & Co. (who failed in the year 1784) are earnestly requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Wednesday the 9th November, at 6 o'clock in the evening in order to oblige the surviving assignees, Stephen Austin, and Andrew Hodge to close those affairs. John Chandler, deceased, who was one of the assignees, once offered to the subscriber 12/6 in the pound for his debt, which is for a returned bill of 8000 guilders, with costs damages and interest, and the assignees have never paid but 5/ in the pound, though they advertised goods belonging to William Barton & Co. in the year 1784 or 1785, and allowed every creditor the liberty of buying to the amount of 10/ in the pound of their debts.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, November 2d, 1796. dt9N.

The Creditors of Clement Biddle & Co. are requested to meet at the City-Tavern on Monday the 14th inst.—in order to oblige the assignees to a settlement of their affairs, which have lain over these twelve years: the subscriber's demand is for a returned bill of 1,000l. sterling, damages 20 per cent. and interest.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 3d November, 1796. dt14N.

The foregoing advertisements are a good specimen of assignees. I could give a further one if it was necessary.

The Creditors of William Bradford, (who formerly kept the Old Coffee House) are earnestly requested to meet at the City-Tavern, this evening, 3d November, at 6 o'clock.

George Meade.

Nov. 3.

OLD
London Particular Madeira Wine,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter-casks,
Landing this day at Chesnut-street Wharf, and for sale by.

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 1. d

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.
Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.
A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muslins.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

No. 28, NORTH SECOND-STREET.
JOHN GREEN & Co.

Have for Sale, on low terms, for Cash or the usual credit,

A General Assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass and Japanned Wares,

And a quantity of Ground White Lead, and Spanish Brown in Oil and Powder.

LIKEWISE,
A small invoice of HATS, of different qualities.

October 26. *m&wtf*

Lost Last Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherson, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; besides several letters and papers of no use but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorsement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will discover and secure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry streets. d Oct. 11.

To be Rented,

A Small and Convenient BREWERY, at Morris Ville, opposite Trenton.

ALL the Apparatus for Brewing new and in good repair: A number of Barrels and Half Barrels will also be rented. Possession may be had at any time. Enquire of Mr. Garrett Cottringer in Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Morris, jun. or Daniel Mun at Morris-Ville.

October 20, 1796. mth&s2w

Valuable Real Estate,

For sale at Auction by Casper Thiell, of Hamburg, late the property of James and William Kinnear.

For sale by public auction, on the 9th day of November next ensuing, at the sign of Gen. Washington, Wood's tavern, borough of Reading, Berks county, the following real estate, viz.

No. 1. A TRACT of land containing 465 acres with allowance for roads, called the Purchase, situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, patented, 18th of Jan. 1788. This tract, of which about 25 acres are cleared, is of good soil, situated on the Tomagua, or Little Schuylkill, well watered and timbered, on which is erected a good log dwelling house and stable.

No. 2. A tract of unimproved land, containing 284 acres, with allowance, &c. called Hopewell, patented 28th October, 1790, situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, soil good.

No. 3. A tract of unimproved land, containing 376 acres with allowance, &c. called Hillsburg, patented 28th October 1790, situation, &c. as No. 2.

No. 4. A tract of unimproved land, containing 388 acres, with allowance, &c. patented 28th of October, 1786, situation, &c. as No. 2 and 3.

No. 5. A tract of land, containing 268 acres, and 52 perches, with allowance, &c. situated in Brunswick township, Berks county, on Tomagua, or little Schuylkill, 5 miles above the town of Hamburg, on which is erected a well finished two story squared log dwelling house, 27 feet by 35, within the distance of 100 perches from a forge, with the advantage of a ferry and public house; these advantages render this tract very valuable.

No 16. A town lot in Hamburg, enclosed with a post and rail, or board fence, containing in front, 60 feet, and in depth 180 feet, subject to a ground rent of 7/6 per annum.

No. 17. A town lot in Hamburg, enclosed as no 16, to which it adjoins, being of the same dimensions, and subject to the same ground rent, on which is erected a log stable, 16 by 18 feet

No. 18. A town lot in Hamburg, adjoining to No 17, a corner lot, fronting on Main and Schuylkill streets, dimensions the same as No. 16 and 17, above described, subject to 10/0 per annum ground rent. On this lot is erected a large 2 story dwelling house, 45 feet front on Main street, by 34 feet in depth on Schuylkill street, pleasantly and advantageously situated for a store.

N. B. The above described three town lots will be sold separately or together, as may best suit the purchasers.

Conditions of sale—One third of the purchase money to be paid to the subscribers, or either of them in Philadelphia, at or before the expiration of one month from the day of sale, when a deed of conveyance will be executed; the residue payable in 2 equal payments, at 6 and 12 months with interest, the payment whereof to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

James Henderson,
Frederick Montmollin,
Thomas Rogers,
Joseph D. Drinker, } Assignees to the estate of James & Wm. Kinnear.

September 26. m & th.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been reduced in his circumstances, by sundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to satisfy his just debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all persons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session to be held on the first Monday of November next. for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON

Easton, 1st of the 9th month, 1796. 1awt1stMN

Washington Lottery.

The 34th and 35th days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

November 3, 1796. d

Sale by Auction.

To be sold on Saturday evening the 5th of November, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Merchants' Coffee House.

TWO three story brick houses with convenient kitchens north side of Market, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, each house with the priviledge of an alley is 16 1-2 feet front; the lot is 150 in depth.

One two story brick house in Zane-street, commonly called Sugar alley. The house is 16 1-2 feet front, on said alley, with a good kitchen; the lot is 90 feet in depth.

One vacant lot, adjoining the said house, in Zane-street, 16 1-2 feet front, and 90 feet deep; at the end of 90 feet the said lot widens 33 feet, and runs back of the Market street lots 11 feet, 33 feet wide.

One two story brick house and kitchen in Zane str , 16 1-2 feet front; the lot 45 feet in depth.

45 acres of excellent meadow land in Greenwich, which will be sold either by small parcels or 12 acre lots. 50 tons of excellent upland hay. Enquire of

HENRY SECKEL,
GEORGE COOPER,
HENRY SHEAFF,
ABRAHAM WILT, or
EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

October 29.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto, in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

To be Sold,

The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,

Who has Eleven years to serve.

Enquire at No. 58, South Front-street.

October 18. §

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street,
(Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People *of the* United States,

Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the present constitutional term of presidency.

September 20. d

MR. RICKETTS

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will open his RIDING SCHOOL on the 1st of Nov. for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accomplishment of riding and managing their horses with ease to themselves.

Mr. Ricketts has well trained Horses for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen for exercise, to pay monthly. Pupils to pay by the season, or by the lesson.

Horses trained to the road or field.

October 24. d

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. eotf.

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.

September 13. t1f tf

FOR SALE.
A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stables, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this city will be taken in exchange, or MORRIS and NICHOLSONS Notes in payment. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796, ttsif

FOR SALE,
An elegant HOUSE, No. 78, Walnut-street;

WHICH is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining, 20 1-2 feet wide, by 72 feet 8 inches deep. (This lot is back of the house occupied by George Willing, Esq.) The house is completely finished in every respect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back one is 22 feet, by 18 1-2 feet, a handsome drawing-room, 24 1-2 feet by 24 feet. The rooms below, the drawing-room and the chambers adjoining, have mahogany doors, and these as well as the rooms above them have a communication with each other. The height in the first and second story is 12 feet, and have stoco cornices, and nine rooms up stairs, besides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, wash-house, milk and bathing-houses, a large ice-house, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-street, The cellars are laid with lime, and floored with two inch plank, and plastered. The yard is well paved, and the house is clear of ground-rent. All the rooms have bells in them, and the chamber bells ring in the garret, as well as in the entry down stairs. All the chambers have white tiles, except the one next to the drawing room, which has as well as the drawing-room and the two parlours below, marble chimney pieces. The drawing-room, the two parlours below, and the entry, are papered up to the third story: In the room over the kitchen is an open stove. In the wash room there is an oven; and the back buildings, from the cellar, all the way up, have large closets, and in the cellar is a large bottle rack, a wine store is taken off of the cellar, and three bins to hold bottled liquor are made in said room with padlocks to them; the whole cellar and the cock-loft are as well plastered as any room in the house. In short, the house is in every respect completely finished. Possession shall be given in ten days after the house is sold. Two brick stables in Walnut-street, with two coach houses. one of them will hold two carriages, the other one. The smallest stable has room for three, and the largest for four horses. It is is 21 feet front on Walnut-street by 50 feet, 3 inches deep. They have excellent lofts over them. The building is arched and laid with lime and two-inch plank, and the cellars will hold about 100 pipes of wine: Is clear of ground rent, and has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-street. Also a brick store, 33 feet front on Fourth-street, by 50 feet deep, which might at a small expence be turned into a handsome dwelling house having been so contrived in the building. It has a yard 48 feet 6 inches wide, by 24 feet deep, has a rain water pump, and other conveniences, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 40 dollars per month. This building is subject to a ground rent of 11 dollars 3-4 per annum. The store and stables I would give immediate possession of.

George Meade,
No. 78, Walnut Street.

Terms of payment for the foregoing property, viz.—1630l. may lay one year certain, after the sale and if the interest is regularly paid, that humane, worthy, good, and friendly man, Edward Stiles, Esq. says it may lay as long as the purchaser pleases (purely he says to oblige me) the interest being regularly paid.

4800l. to be paid in approved notes, and approved indorsers at 12 months, the remainder in approved notes and approved indorsers, at 15, 18, and 24 months, the property to be secured for the payment. The stables may be paid for in like manner, and the store too, all but 4000 dollars, which must be paid in an approved note, and approved indorser, at 6 months, the whole payable with interest.

Oct. 26. dx.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By Benjamin Davies,
No. 62, High-street,

The American Repository of useful information, for 1797.

CONTAINING,

A Calendar for the year
A complete Register of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Officers of the General Government.
A List of the Military Forces of the United States.
Post-Office Establishment—times of receiving and closing the Mails at Philadelphia.
The post roads and towns, and their distances
Times of holding the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.
A table of Impost duties, alphabetically arranged.
A list of the custom-house officers and their fees.
Rules for reducing the currencies of the several states into one another, and all of them into the money of the United States.
Useful tables of the value of pounds, shillings and pence, in dollars and cents.
A register of the officers of the civil government of Pennsylvania.
A gardiner's calendar for Pennsylvania.
And a great variety of other articles of useful information. Embellished with twelve elegant vignettes, an engraved title-page and frontispiece,—making together, a handsome, as well as very useful, little pocket companion.

October 20. 2awtf

STOP THE THIEVES!!!

LAST Wednesday Evening, October 19, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the bed room of Mr Ricketts in O'Eller's hotel was entered, either by means of false keys, or at the window, by some villain or villains, who must have been acquainted with the situation of the house (as the door was found locked after they had committed the theft) who took away from amongst several trunks, ONE which contained a valuable part of Mr. Ricketts's property, but of which he is not yet able to ascertain the contents particularly. After bringing the said trunk away, and emptying it of upwards of a thousand dollars in cash and bank notes, the villains left it behind the circus, during the time that the performances of the evening were going forward.

It is earnestly requested, that all tavern-keepers on the stage roads, and the ferry houses, as well as all civil officers, may be watchful in securing suspicious persons, who may have a redundance of cash, which their appearance would by no means bespeak them to be possessed of.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing the thief or thieves, and a further reward for securing them with the property.

Oct. 21. d

For Sale,

This day Landing from on board the ship Concord, Captain Thompson, from Amsterdam,

Gin, in pipes
Empty Gin Cases
Hock in cases of 4 doz.
Glass Tumblers in chests
Sweet Oil in cases
Patte Grasse Cheese in boxes, &c.

Also Landing by the Louisa, Capt. Bell, from Lisbon,
60 Quarter-casks Lisbon Wine.

On Hand,
A quantity of Brandy, Hazle-Nuts in sacks, &c.

Peter Blight.

October 17. d2w eo2w

University of Pennsylvania,

October 5, 1796.

The Medical Lectures will commence the first Monday in November.

taw3w

Irish Linens, &c.

Imported per the ships Glasgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfast,
4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Assorted from 11d to 4s. sterling—Also 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worsted Hose.

On Hand,

7-8 Wide Lawns.
Diapers and Table-Cloths
A few boxes Tickens and Checks
A few bales Flannels
Cork and Belfast Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 and 6
25 Boxes, 10 Ditto, 5 Ditto } Window Glass, { 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10.

The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

James, Clibborn & English,
No. 6, N. Front-street.

10th mo. 19th. otf

Just Landing,

At South street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rod.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12.

Washington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Quiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]